

## Hartford Weekly Herald.

MENNY RHODES, FRANK L. FELIX,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

LARGE CIRCULATION

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### THE HERALD FOR 1899.

If you like the HERALD, continue your subscription another year; old subscribers are like old friends—near to our hearts. If you are not taking the HERALD, try it one year; new subscribers are like new friends—graciously received. The HERALD is worth more than the price you pay for it. As in the past, it will still continue to be the best paper ever published in Ohio county. It will continue to give the news as it is; choice selections from our literary correspondents will frequently appear in its columns; its editorials will be on current events, treating everything and everybody with equal fairness; its columns will continue to be the best advertising medium in the Green River country.

During the coming year the HERALD will give away to its numerous readers hundreds of dollars in useful presents. Early in the year its proprietors will have another Free Gift Distribution, solely for the benefit of the HERALD's patrons, in which every paid-up subscriber will have an equal share. A list of the presents will be made out and published soon after the New Year.

The HERALD has a large Clubbing List, and anyone wishing excellent literature at greatly reduced rates, can secure it now.

The HERALD will continue to be a family paper, containing matter suitable to all tastes and fancies. We ask all friends of the HERALD to aid us in securing a larger list of subscribers for 1899 than we have ever had. We have reason to be thankful for the liberal patronage we have received during the past two years, and hope to merit a continuance for the future. Subscribe now!—delays are dangerous.

CLOVERPORT, by a vote of 177 to 45, voted \$10,000 aid to the Cloverport and Fordville railroad. This makes the third railroad coming into Fordville section of this county. Work has already begun on the Owensboro and Falls of Rough. Col. Fawcett says he can not build the L. H. & W. through Hartford to the C. & O. for less aid than \$75,000. Thus stands the railroad question.

THE returns are all in and the total vote of the United States stands as follows:  
CLEVELAND, 95,025. Fisk, prohibitionist, received a total vote of 245,705; Streeter, Union Labor, 14,192. The cause of Democracy and economical Government stands in favor with the people by no small majority. There is some consolation in this, even though Harrison is elected President.

It is to some degree remarkable that Van Buren and Cleveland are the only two Democratic Presidents who stood for re-election and were defeated. It was a Harrison that figured in both cases. But we take for what it is worth. This there is more to come and it is this:—four years after grandpa Harrison was elected, a Democrat was elected by a very large majority, and if there is anything in history repeating itself, we will get there in 1892 with hands down.

NEAR Edwardville, Floyd county, Indiana, Sunday afternoon William Benson shot and instantly killed Jacob Mottweiler and then mortally wounded his wife with a hatchet. Benson had been taken from the poor house by Mr. Mottweiler and had received every kindness from him and his wife. He was in love with Sally Snyder, Mrs. Mottweiler's sister, and killed his patrons so that Sally would be left alone, and he could force her to marry him, while he would take possession of Mottweiler's farm. He is now in jail at Jeffersonville.

BLOOD AT BIRMINGHAM. Birmingham, Alabama, has recently been the scene of bloodshed and horror, terrible in the extreme. On Tuesday of last week the body of a twelve year old girl was dragged from a lake near Birmingham and identified as the daughter of Richard Hawes. It was found upon investigation that Hawes had gone to Columbus, Mississippi, where he had married a young lady. Hawes had been living in Birmingham with his wife and three children. Investigation proved Mrs. Hawes to be miss-

ing. Search was instituted, and her dead body, brutally bruised, was dragged from the lake where the child was found.

Excitement grew intense. Suspicion pointed to Hawes as the murderer of his wife and children in order to marry the young lady at Columbus. He was arrested and lodged in jail at Birmingham. The body of another child was found, but the third child was still missing at latest accounts.

Excitement and resentment of the fearful crime grew stronger and fiercer each hour, until a mob was formed to hang the man charged with such a foul and blackened murder. The sheriff and chief of police began to organize a special force to protect the prisoner and guard the jail. Notices were sent out that any one molesting the jail would be fired on, but still the mob gathered. About ten o'clock at night the advance of the mob appeared before the jail and were ordered back three or four times, but they heeded not the warning given.

The sheriff ordered the posse to fire, and in the next few minutes sixteen men were killed outright or mortally wounded. Among the killed was Mr. M. B. Throckmorton, postmaster of Birmingham, who was formerly a citizen of Kentucky. The mob dispersed, quiet was restored and the prisoner left in jail, but at the expense of the lives of several of the best citizens of Birmingham.

### THE MEETING AT LEITCHFIELD.

Last Friday at noon, in company with Prof. B. D. Ringo, we started for Leitchfield, to attend the Teachers Association of the Third Educational District. At Beaver Dam we met J. J. Glenn, President of the S. T. A., and Prof. Williams, of Russellville, bound for the same point. At Spring Lick Dr. J. W. Meador boarded the train for Leitchfield and at Caneyville we were joined by Rev. H. C. Truman and W. P. Coyle, and at Millwood by Miss Lisa Crawford and Prof. Watson. Superintendent W. O. Jones was at the depot to meet us and soon our party was in town and comfortably quartered.

A large audience assembled in court hall at seven o'clock that night. W. O. Jones, in a brief opening address, welcomed the meeting to Leitchfield, and discussed the importance of unification in our educational work. As District Vice President, we next explained the aims and objects of the Association, at the same time giving a few reasons why the meetings were so seldom attended by those for whom they were conducted. Prof. J. J. Glenn then addressed the audience on Popular Education and Public Schools. Work has already begun on the Owensboro and Falls of Rough. Col. Fawcett says he can not build the L. H. & W. through Hartford to the C. & O. for less aid than \$75,000. Thus stands the railroad question.

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few brief remarks a modest but emphatic protest against the growing tendency to substitute quickness for thoroughness, insisting that systematic mental development was more beneficial than the mere acquirement of facts.

Others present entered into the discussion of the various subjects, making the meeting one of profit and pleasure. Prof. Ringo, Williams, Hays, Supt. Jones and others made short speeches on educational associations and their influence.

E. W. Elrod, Hardin county; W. O. Jones, Grayson county, and B. D. Ringo, Ohio county, were appointed a committee to fix time and place of next meeting, to make out program for same and to report through the papers of the District.

Prof. E. W. Elrod was appointed District Editor, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Miss Allison. At three-thirty o'clock, P. M. the meeting adjourned.

As a District Association it was certainly a success. Although many who had consented to be present failed to come, others were ready to take their work. The attendance was good and the meeting harmonious throughout.

### WILL BE RESTORED.

The New York World sees a restoration to power for the Democratic party in 1892. On this question it says:

"None of the errors that cost the party so dearly this year are likely to be repeated in 1892. The tariff issue will be made plain to the farmers by that time, as it already has been to the workmen in manufacturing. The alliance which Mr. Harrison will seek in the South and the division of voters there upon the tariff issue will banish the other bugaboo upon which the Republicans have relied. The rural Republican mobs will not vote again, as they have just done, against the 'Southern Brigadiers.' That spoke will be laid long before the next Presidential election."

"The Democratic party will be called back to power to reform the tariff, to restore economical government, to throw off the domination of a plutocracy in politics and to throttle trusts and curb the growing greed of monopolies. The Republican party can do none of these things. It is the servant of the evil forces which must be overthrown. It represents and defends the abuses which the people demand shall be reformed. The Democratic has not been better united in twenty-five years than it is to-day. Nor has it within that time stood for sounder principles or a more popular policy than it now represents. It has only to keep united and to stand firm, to win in 'four years more' the victory which bad management has just lost."

### The Christmas Meeting at Beaver Dam.

The following distinguished ministers from abroad, have been invited to lecture on the following subjects during the approaching session of the Ohio County Baptist Minister's Institute, namely:

1. Subject of Baptism.—Rev. J. S. Felix.
2. Action of Baptism.—Rev. J. N. Prentiss.
3. Communion.—Rev. W. P. Harvey.
4. Missions.—Dr. J. W. Warder.
5. Church Work in the Relations to Ministerial Support.—Dr. J. W. Rast.
6. Are the Operations of the Y. M. C. A. Helpful or Hurtful to the True Churches of Jesus Christ in Their Work.—Dr. W. P. Bennett.

Several of the above named ministers have already signified their acceptance of the invitation. The present outlook is very favorable to a grand meeting. All are invited to attend.

More information will be imparted during that meeting than you can gather by your ordinary methods of study, in a whole year. This will be a most favorable opportunity for our young ministers; be diligent therefore to avail yourself of it, not allowing any trivial circumstance to prevent you from attending. Let the Baptists of neighboring churches rally, that we may have a Christmas meeting of great interest to our cause throughout the whole county. What might not the four thousand Baptists of Ohio county achieve if they were only devoted properly to their work? J. S. COLEMAN, President.

### ABBIEVILLE, KY.

The protracted meeting at Pleasant Hill Church closed Wednesday with 20 professions and 12 additions to the church. The pastor, Rev. Crandall was assisted by Rev. Cashman, a very able preacher who has won golden opinions from the people about here.

Little Earl Turner is ill of pneumonia at this writing. R. T. Sandifer is ill at this time.

A. C. Bowman and W. V. Sandifer are buying young cattle for a firm in Owensboro.

Miss Laura Craig visited Miss Sarah Sandifer recently.

A protracted meeting is in progress at both Greenbrier and Buck Creek Churches.

### STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm now owe the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

## THE MESSAGE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In pursuance of a Constitutional provision, requiring the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message, our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by the performance of international good offices and by renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

These international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment. The questions between Great Britain and the United States, relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international custom in the territorial waters of Canada and New Foundland, I regret to say, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the Senate of February 20, 1888, together with which a convention, concluded under my authority, with Her Majesty's Government, on the 15th of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate.

This treaty having been rejected by the Senate, I transmitted a message to the Congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation, concerning the important questions involved. Afterward, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the Government of Canada, affecting the commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been published and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of Congress, although two were addressed to the Senate alone, commencing upon repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated.

Therefore I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the Senate of September 12th last, and since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the Department of State wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States Consul General at Halifax.

Having essayed, in the discharge of my duties, to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute, and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of the opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the Senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related" and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to Congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invite the earnest and immediate attention of the Congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

Near the close of the month of October last, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the Government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election, then near at hand and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action in supervening the movement of the executive and Senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two Governments.

The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demand of international courtesy by affording full opportunity for Her Majesty's Government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such function would destroy that natural confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since continued through Her Majesty's legation in this city.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances, and the operations of the several branches of the Government related to his department. The total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$579,366,074.76, of which \$219,173.63 was received from customs duties, and \$124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,767.10. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$550,453,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$8,275,221.39, notwithstanding the payment of more than five million dollars from pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year.

The revenues of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$577,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$574,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$13,000,000.

The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$577,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditure for the same time are \$575,767,488.34 showing a surplus of \$1,232,511.66.

The foregoing statements of the surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund Act, amounting to more than \$47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent; for the year 1888 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$5,489,174.26. The cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 1 per cent in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent for last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was \$73,947.04 for the year ending June 30, 1888, and \$894,138.88 for the following.

It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries of our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over 80,000 acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims to be taken for the homestead of honest industry, although less than the greater area thus unjustly lost, must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles for their recovery.

Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tract of so called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be the tendency under the existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I can not but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies which, by such means, may exercise lordship over areas dependent on their treatment for productive use. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of conditions, which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautious conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty disposition of national ownership and control.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the States for internal improvements, and of swamps and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected, and now that their existence can not be avoided, no duty is more pressing than to fix as soon as possible their titles, and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,292. An increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,739 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there are 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,069 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers.

One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was \$78,775,861.92, being an increase over the preceding year of \$5,308,280.22.

The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the Pension Bureau during that period were \$3,362,524.67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau \$82,038,386.57, being 21 per cent of the gross income, and nearly 31 per cent of the total expenditures of the Government during the year.

I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet, as far as possible in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid can not, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the Government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed predicated upon the imperfections of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject. The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants, rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the estab-

lishment of vicious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the Government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

### AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The Department of Agriculture has continued with a good measure of success its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyers and growers.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people. As public servants, we shall do our duty well if all constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unflinchingly our love of our country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good.

Who steals my purse steals trash, but he who deprives me of the use of Cussens' Honey of Tar makes me poor in health. When I have a Cough, Cold, or disease of throat or lungs, I want Cussens' Honey of Tar, because I have seen it tried for those ills with unvarying success, and know its virtues. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro. 50 131

John B. Wimp Transferred.

I want to say right here, that it became our painful duty on the first of this month, to give up John B. Wimp, one of our young men who has been so kind and studious during his school days with us, that he has gained the love and respect of the entire school. He removes to Daviess county, and takes our blessing with him. He will be missed. John is one of those rare students who makes himself felt by his work, and will be remembered by what he has done.

White's Cream Vermifuge is the largest 25-cent worm medicine in the market, the dose being small, it is the cheapest. It is its own purgative, and does not require to be followed by the nauseous dose of castor oil or other purgative medicine. Full directions on every bottle. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro. 50 131

For Sale.

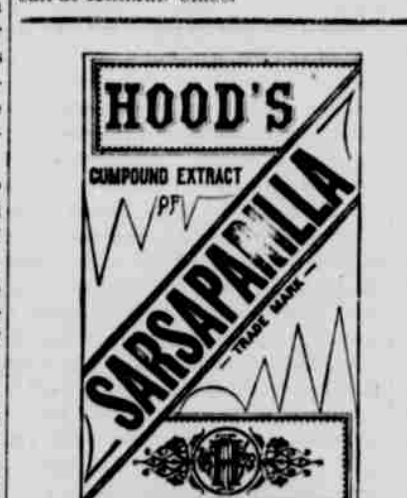
One fine 8 year old Jack. Color black. Good size, fine action and a sure foot-stepper. Terms reasonable. Call on or address me at Renfrow, Ohio county, Ky.

JOHN P. DAUGHERTY.

Z. W. Griffin & Bro. writes as follows: "Dr. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment and White's Cream Vermifuge give entire satisfaction to my customers. The demand for these preparations is steadily increasing."

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